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TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

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# JAPANESE TEACHER VIEWS DPRK ACHIEVEMENTS, U.S. PULLOUT

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 20 Aug 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 August (KCNA)--Yuzo Komine, representative secretary of the "Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea" of Japanese teachers, who led the delegation of the "Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea" of Japanese teachers visiting our country, made public his impressions of our country before leaving Pyongyang.

He said what deeply impressed his delegation during its stay in Korea was that the great leader President Kim Il-song boundlessly loves the people and the people follow the president with deepest reverence.

President Kim Il-song enjoys so boundless respect and reverence of the people because he is a great man who warmly loves the people and shows them profound care, Yuzo Komine said, and went on:

We know no other great leader like President Kim Il-song in this world.

Happy indeed are the Korean people guided by the great leader.

Giving his impressions of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and other educational and cultural institutions he visited in our country, Yuzo Komine said:

In Japan we studied the principle of socialist pedagogy founded by the great President Kim Il-song. And in Korea we could see it brilliantly embodied in the educational field.

The Korean children are growing as the dependable new generation of truly chuche type, because they are educated and trained in accordance with the principle of socialist pedagogy of President Kim Il-song.

And so wonderful are the educational establishments of Korea.

Referring to his inspection of factories and rural communities, Yuzo Komine said that his delegation was greatly moved by the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance displayed by the working people in socialist construction.

He said that all the successes of the Korean people are a fruition of the brilliant embodiment of the chuche idea in all domains.

He went on:

We have witnessed a reality in which the principle of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence is embodied.

The great leader President Kim Il-song has taught:

"The basis of the chuche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people, and it is work done by them. Man is the most precious treasure in the world and he is also the most powerful."

Witnessing in Korea the reality in which the chuche idea is embodied in all fields, we became convinced of the justice of our purpose of studying the chuche idea and carrying it into practice and deepened our confidence of victory.

Yuzo Komine said that everywhere his delegation went in Korea it could see the earnest desire of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

Denouncing the fascist repression of the South Korean people, policy of permanent national split and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, their stooge, he said:

We should have a correct understanding of the danger of their "two Koreas" plot and "cross recognition doctrine" and wage a vigorous struggle to frustrate them, watching them with heightened vigilance.

Carter promised to withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea in his campaign pledges. But the U.S. Administration says that it will withdraw only the ground forces and over a period of 4 to 5 years at that. This means that it would not withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea during Carter's tenure of office and is an act ignoring the demand of the world people for an early pullout of all the foreign armed forces from South Korea and the ardent desire of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

Yuzo Komine said that the U.S. imperialists should give up the "two Koreas" plot and take out of South Korea all their aggression forces at an early date and the Japanese Government should desist from acts obstructive to Korea's reunification.

Declaring full support to the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song and the four-point national salvation proposal advanced at a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said: "We will do our bit for the reunification of Korea by waging an undaunted struggle to force the U.S. imperialists to dismantle their military bases in Okinawa and force the Japanese Government to make a switchover in its Korean policy on an independent stand.

CSO: 4220



## NEW GOVERNMENT COMMISSION IDENTIFIED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 36, May 77 pp 11-12

[Article: "Has a Central People's Committee Legislative Commission Been Set Up?"]

[Text] In the 27 April NODONG SINMUN, which reported the developments of the 7th session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), the title of Delegate Yang Hyong-sop was announced as chairman of the Legislative Commission of the Central People's Committee (CPC).

According to Article 105 of the North Korean socialist constitution (promulgated December 1973), "In the Central People's Committee are set up such components as the Internal Policy Commission, Foreign Policy Commission, National Defense Commission, and Justice and Security Commission, which assist the activities of the CPC"; however, the name of the Legislative Commission is not specified in the constitution.

Since even the names of constituent members of such bodies as the National Defense Commission are made public, we can think of no reason why the name of the Legislative Commission would be kept secret. Therefore, there is a strong possibility that the legislative committee is a newly established body. North Korea's CPC is its so-called supreme guidance organ, which stands above the State Administration Council (SAC), or cabinet. Delegate Yang Hyong-sop serves as a secretary in charge of ideology for the KWP Central Committee and in July 1975 his appointment was announced to the position of chairman of the State Control Committee, which is believed to be a committee of the SAC (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU Vol 2, No 14, p 44). In spite of this, the fact that he has now been identified as chairman of the CPC Legislative Commission seems to suggest that the State Control Committee has been abolished and that a Legislative Commission corresponding to the State Control Commission has been set up in the CPC in an attempt to strengthen the control of the state.

As if to support these facts, North Korea's party and governmental organization is said to be in a shambles as a result of the emergence of the 3 Revolutions Teams and Kim Chong-il (Kim Il-song's son), and severe personnel shifts have occurred among local party cadres.

CSO: 4105

# PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE LEADERSHIP CHANGES ANALYZED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 37, Jun-Jul 77 pp 5-7

[Article: "Personnel Changes in Local Organizations"]

[Text] From 1 to 4 May, meetings were held in the provincial seats and directly administered cities to give support for the "Land Law," which was adopted at the 7th Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly.

From these meetings the following interesting personnel shifts have been revealed:

<u>Date held</u>	<u>Place held</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Source</u>
1	Sariwon (N. Hwanghae)	--	NODONG SINMUN 2 May 77
2	Pyongyang City	*Chong Chun-ki, Kang Hyon-su Yi Chong-sik	NODONG SINMUN 3 May 77
2	Sinuiju (N. Pyongan)	*O Paek-yong, Kim Pyong-yul, Kang Chung-han	NODONG SINMUN 3 May 77
3	Haeju (S. Hwanghae)	Ch'oe Kwang, Yi Pong-won, An Sung-hak, Chong Yong-t'aek	NODONG SINMUN 4 May 77
3	Hamhung(S. Hamgyong)	Kim Kuk-t'ae, Kim Hyong-chom, Pak Kyong-hwan	NODONG SINMUN 4 May 77
3	Hyesan (Yanggang)	Kim I-hun, Ch'oe Kuk-man, Yi Chun-hwi	NODONG SINMUN, 4 May 77
3	Kaesong	P'yon Ch'ang-pok, Chang In-sok, Paek Chang-nyong, Han Ch'ang-man	NODONG SINMUN 4 May 77
2	Kanggye (Chagang)	O Chae-won, Yi Pong-kil Kim Yi-chun	NODONG SINMUN 4 May 77
4	Pyongsong(S.Pyongan)	*Yi Kun-mo, Kim Ki-son, Kim Yong-mu	NODONG SINMUN 5 May 77
4	Ch'ongjin(N.Hamgyong)	*Hyon Mu-kwang, Kim T'aek-yong, Yi Yong-son	NODONG SINMUN 5 May 77
4	Wonsan (Kangwon)	Yi Chang-su, Hong Si-hak, Kang Chom-ku, Pak Sang-yun	NODONG SINMUN 5 May 77

\* Indicates a "comrade;" others are "functionaries concerned"

As for the "comrades," indicated by an asterisk (\*), it was announced that Chong Chun-ki was appointed chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee (NODONG SINMUN 15 Apr 77); Yi Kun-mo, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee (NODONG SINMUN 1 Apr 77); and Hyon Mu-kwang, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee (NODONG SINMUN 15 Apr 77). And judging from the above chart, it is believed likely that O Paek-yong has been appointed chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee.

In regard to those who are not indicated with an asterisk, it is possible to speculate that those who are listed first are either vice chairmen of the People's Committees or chairmen of the Administrative Committees. However, in the case of the meeting held at Kanggye (Chagyang Province), we believe that O Chae-won may have been appointed chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee, because it has been reported that Yi Pong-kil, who follows O Chae-won, was appointed to the newly established post of first vice chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee (NODONG SINMUN 27 Apr 77). From the fact that Yi Pong-kil, who was appointed to the newly established position of first vice chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee, had until that time held the post of chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee, we can infer that Kang Hyon-su (Pyongyang City), Kim Pyong-yul (North Pyongan Province), Yi Pong-kil (Chagang Province), Chang In-sok (Kaesong) and Hong Si-hak (Kangwon Province), who now appear in second place and who were formerly chairmen of provincial and city people's committees, have been appointed first vice chairmen of their respective people's committees, and that O Chae-won, P'yon Ch'ang-pok and Yi Chang-su, whose names appear first on the list, have been appointed the chairman of the people's committees.

Further, on the basis of the assumption that we made about the new appointments of O Chae-won and Yi Pong-kil in Kanggye, it is possible to assume that Ch'oe Kwang of Haeju, Kim Kuk-t'ae of Hamhung and Kim I-hun of Hyesan have been appointed chairmen of their respective people's committees.

There have not been any reports that other than Chong Chun-ki, Yi Kun-mo and Hyon Mu-kwang have been appointed chairmen of people's committees, but if we conclude from the above assumptions that all the others have indeed been appointed chairmen of the People's Committees, we can only consider the situation quite extraordinary. It is extraordinary because Chong Chun-ki, Yi Kun-mo, Hyon Mu-kwang and O Paek-yong are important men bearing such titles as vice premier, member or candidate member of the KWP Central Committee, or general of the Korean People's Army (KPA), and are among the 20 top figures in North Korea. Also, Kim Kuk-t'ae is a former director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Worker's Party (a position now reportedly assumed by Kim Chong-il, Kim Il-song's son), and O Chae-won, who was once director of Mangyongdae Revolutionary Academy, is an important military man (lieutenant general). Yi Chang-su, former director of the KPA General Political Bureau (major general), was subsequently demoted to the post of ambassador to East Germany.

If these assumptions are correct, then we can only conclude that North Korea is undergoing a period of unusual changes. Since 1973 these personnel shuffles have been acute, and cannot be regarded as totally unrelated to the emergence of Kim Chong-il. Also, considering the fact that the party congress is rapidly approaching, it is an interesting phenomenon.

CSO: 4105

## PRO-DPRK GROUP DENOUNCES ROK ACTION IN TOKYO

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 20 Aug 77 SK

[Text] The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued the following information denouncing the South Korean fascist clique for its barbarous fascist terrorist acts against the Overseas Koreans demanding democracy and peaceful reunification in Tokyo, Japan. Information No 26 of the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland:

The South Korean fascist clique perpetrated in the middle of Tokyo, Japan, barbarous fascist terrorist acts against Overseas Koreans of all walks of life who desire democracy and peaceful reunification. As has already been reported, the South Korean puppets on 13 August mobilized some 600 hoodlums from Mindan and intruded them into the meeting of the representatives of the Overseas Koreans for Democracy held in Tokyo, Japan, to break up the meeting, thus perpetrating atrocities against those attending the meeting, and doing violence to and inflicting injury on them.

This brutal terrorist act by the hoodlums was a grave provocative incident manipulated by (Chong Yon-chun), chief of a bureau of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency, who once sat in on the North-South dialog under the pretense of peaceful reunification. At a time when the scope of the Kim Tae-chung abduction case, which occurred in August 1973 in Tokyo, has been brought to light and, as a result, the denunciation of the world's peoples has become louder, the fact that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique repeated its fascist act of terror in the same place against the Overseas Koreans for Democracy shows its nature as a hoodlum group.

The criminal act of the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique sneaking into other country and perpetrating barbarous violence in violation of international law and practice has brought the indignation of all the Korean people and the innocent people of the world. The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland resolutely and sternly denounces the barbarous act of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique exerting its evil influence even overseas, and perpetrating a hoodlum act against patriotic Koreans overseas who want democracy and peaceful reunification.

Terror, slaughter, abduction and torture are the manner of survival of the South Korean puppets. The South Korean puppets do not hesitate to perpetrate such atrocities as oppressing, slaughtering and luring and abducting South Koreans, whether or not they are politicians, religionists, aged, women or whether they are in South Korea or overseas, as long as they are an obstacle to the puppets' anti-national, anti-people, fascist and terrorist rule. This terrorist act by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique against South Koreans overseas by mobilizing agents of the Central Intelligence Agency is an example.

The South Korean puppets are perpetrating barbarous atrocities. It is extremely apparent that we cannot expect compatriotism nor a desire for peaceful reunification from the hoodlums perpetrating fascist oppression on those who live in exile and demand democracy and national salvation and peaceful reunification of the country.

The South Korean puppets should know clearly that, although they manage to live today by resorting to fascist and terrorist rule, they will reach the ruin of the grave tomorrow. The national desire for reunification is always mightier than the bayonets of fascist dictators. The rascals can by no means block the great march of the nation struggling for democracy and the reunification of the country, just as the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique could not this time block the will of compatriots overseas who want democracy and national salvation and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Japanese authorities also bear responsibility for this criminal act of the South Korean puppets. The Japanese reactionaries should apologize for their unfair action, having provided the South Korean puppets an opportunity to use Japan for their terror, and should also punish the ringleader who intruded into the meeting, and the South Korean intelligence agents who manipulated the intruders behind the scenes.

Also, the Japanese reactionaries should take proper measures so that Japan can no longer be a land where the South Korean puppets can perpetrate abduction and terror against Overseas Koreans. 20 August 1977. The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. Pyongyang.

CSO: 4208

JOURNAL CITES STRENGTHENING OF DPRK LOCAL ORGANS

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 36, May 77 pp 13-14

[Article: "Strengthening of Local Party Organization"]

[Text] Consolidation of party guidance over central and local administration in North Korea was legally established by the December 1972 constitutional revision. As a result, the Central People's Committee (CPC) was established at the central level and a new form of local people's committee was established at the local level. And as organs to handle purely administrative activities, a State Administration Council (SAC) was established at the central level and local administrative committees were established at the local level. Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP, was concurrently named head of the CPC, and responsible secretaries of the respective local party committees were concurrently named chairmen of the local people's committees. In April 1977, however, it was announced in NODONG SINMUN and other sources that Chong Chun-ki, Yi Kun-mo and Hyon Mu-kwang were holding positions as chairmen of various provincial people's committees.<sup>1</sup> Following this, it was announced that Yi Pong-kil, responsible secretary of the Chagang Provincial Party Committee and concurrently chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee, was holding the position of first vice chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee.<sup>2</sup>

Chong Chun-ki, Yi Kun-mo, and Hyon-Mu-kwang are important men in North Korea who are either members or candidate members of the Political Committee of the KWP or vice premiers of the SAC. From this latest announcement it would appear that these key personnel [sic] have assigned persons with important posts at the central state and party level to be chairmen of local people's committees and those persons who had formerly held the post of chairman of the local people's committees have been downgraded by newly establishing the post of first vice chairman. We can only surmise from this move that the control from the central level had not been going smoothly and the measure was taken to reorganize the control structure by using persons in central-level party positions. It is a very unusual step. Judging from (1) the restructuring of production activity stemming from the dispatch, since 1973, of 3 Revolutions Teams subordinate to the Party Center to various factories and enterprises (these teams are believed to be under the control

of Kim Chong-il<sup>3</sup>); and (2), the conducting of confidential inquiries concerning various economic organs which have been undertaken since April 1977 by "fact-finding teams" personally organized by Kim Il-song,<sup>4</sup> it would appear that North Korea is now being confronted by serious and unprecedented trials.

It would appear that this latest measure was decided at the 13th plenum of the Party Central Committee.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. The newly confirmed people's committee chairmen are:

Chong Chun-ki, chairman Pyongyang Provincial People's Committee,  
NODONG SINMUN 15 April 1977

Yi Kun-mo, chairman, S. Pyongan Provincial People's Committee,  
R.P. 17 April 1977

Hyon Mu-kwang, chairman, North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee  
NODONG SINMUN 15 April 1977

2. The following downgrading has been confirmed:

Yi Pong-kil, first vice chairman, Chagang Provincial People's  
Committee, KNS 28 April 1977

3. KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Vol 1, No 9-10

4. First appeared in news report (KNS 2 April 1977) dealing with Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance in the Tokch'on Region from 25-29 March 1977.

CSO: 4105



## PYONGYANG MEETING MARKS DATE OF ROMANIA'S LIBERATION

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 23 Aug 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 August (KCNA)--A Pyongyang City meeting was held on 22 August on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke.

Put with due respect on the platform were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of the Romanian people.

Speaking first at the meeting, Wang Kyong-hak said that the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, their outstanding leader, are now waging a vigorous struggle to build a multilaterally developed socialist society and over-fulfill the Five-Year Plan proposed at the Eleventh Congress of the party and that the Korean people sincerely rejoice at all the successes of the fraternal Romanian people as at their own.

He said: The Romanian visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in May, 1975 and the visit to our country of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu before it were epochal events that strengthened and developed the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania onto a new, higher plane.

We will as ever make every possible effort to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the Romanian people on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which was signed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the speaker stressed.

Speaking at the meeting, Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country, said that the Romanian people warmly congratulated the Korean people on their great successes in building a new society, raising the material and cultural standards of the people and increasing the defence capacity of the socialist country under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea.

He stressed that the Romanian people always fully support the just policies advanced by the outstanding leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the national desire of the Korean people and the just struggle of the Korean people to realize the burning desire to live in a free, prospering, reunified country.

The ambassador stressed that the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea is the prerequisite to realising the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the national desire of the Korean people.

CSO: 4220

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS DATE OF ROMANIA'S LIBERATION

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 23 Aug 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 August (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in an article dedicated to the 33d anniversary of the liberation of Romania stressed that the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke and the overthrow of the military fascist regime was a signal event that opened a new epoch in the history of the Romanian people.

Hailing the successes made by the Romanian people in building a new society for the past 30 years and more, the article says:

"The Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, their outstanding leader, are now accelerating socialist construction in accordance with the programme put forward by the Eleventh Congress of the party.

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes the fraternal Romanian people have made in building a new society.

"The Romanian visit of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song in 1975 and the visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to our country in 1971 were momentous occasions that developed the friendship, unity and cooperation between the two peoples onto a new, higher plane.

"The Romanian people always actively support the just cause of our people for forcing all the foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

"The Korean people will as ever actively strive to keep in flower the friendly relations with the Romanian people," the article stressed in conclusion.

MINJU CHOSON carries an article under the title "Auspicious National Holiday of Romanian People."

CSO: 4220

## IMPROVING AND STRENGTHENING LABOR ADMINISTRATION

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 21 Jun 77 p 2

[Article by Chon T'ae-song: "Improving and Strengthening Labor Administration Is an Important Factor Furthering Socialist Construction"]

[Text] Upholding the programmatic instructions given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in this year's New Year's Address and at the 13th and 14th Plenums of the 5th Party Central Committee, the whole working people, as typified by the working class, are energetically carrying on a new revolutionary advance for building and producing more and better with existing facilities, resources and labor.

The realities of the more complex and growing tasks which have come up with the very rapid acceleration of socialist construction require more than at any other time the improving and strengthening of labor administration.

Doing a good job in labor management is an important guarantee for continuously enhancing socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"Labor administration work is one of the most central works in socialist economic management, and strengthening and improving it is an important factor furthering socialist and communist construction." ("Kim Il-song Selected works," vol 4, p 492)

Labor administration is one of the important works of socialist economic management and is one of the basic problems which the working class and its party which have taken the powers must firmly grasp throughout the whole process of socialist and communist construction.

In the socialist society labor administration is a very important work which fully promotes the working people's creativity and talent and rationally organizes and effectively utilizes social labor to continuously raise labor productivity.

If labor administration is done well, it will make the country strong and prosperous and rapidly raise the people's livelihood by effectively mobilizing and utilizing the country's sources of labor and bring out the laboring zeal of the working people to increase production and achieve a high development level of productivity.

More than anything else, improving and strengthening labor administration makes it possible to promote highly the revolutionary zeal and creative initiative of the working people thereby powerfully accelerating socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"In the socialist society labor administration is work with people and, importantly, it can be said to be work which fosters the communist attitude toward labor among the working people." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," vol 4, p 493)

In the socialist society, the essential feature of labor administration work is not in its being simple technical and practical work, but rather in its being work with people, work to elevate the political zeal of the working people. Precisely this is the primary ground for saying that doing a good job in labor administration accelerates socialist and communist construction.

Socialist and communist construction is the work of the masses of people for themselves and can be successfully carried out only by the creative labor of the millions of the working masses.

The decisive role of people as the masters of everything can be fully demonstrated only in the socialist society. In the capitalist society, labor is despised as drudgery and the working people are forced to work, but in the socialist society labor becomes the most sacred and glorious thing, and the working people work with full ardour and initiative. This zeal of the working people in the socialist society is based in their high consciousness, awareness and responsibility toward the work they themselves are doing.

Therefore, if labor administration work is to fulfill its mission correctly, it must set forth political work, which elevates the revolutionary zeal of people, as the priority matter.

For this reason, socialist labor administration makes as its prime object the fostering of the master-like attitude toward labor among the people to make them participate in labor sincerely and with awareness and it sets forth political work firmly ahead of all other work in order to make the raising of the working people's revolutionary consciousness its basic method.

In the socialist society, not only does labor administration work elevate the political zeal of the working people but it also makes it possible to satisfactorily resolve the labor problem which stands forth importantly in socialist and communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"As new factories continuously arise and new production sectors are continuously established with the progress of socialist construction, it can be said that the constant shortage of labor in the socialist society is a law." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," vol 4, p 492)

There can be no surplus of labor in the socialist society under the conditions of continuously increasing new factories and production sectors with the continuously rapid development of the economy. Here the shortage of labor is a natural-law governed phenomenon.

The demand for labor grows greater as socialist construction progresses and the economy grows larger in scale.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, socialist construction in our country has been greatly accelerated, thereby firmly solidifying the foundation of our self-dependent national economy and incomparably expanding the scale of our economy.

Before us today we have the enormous task of bringing about a new upsurge in the transportation and extractive industries and all other sectors of the people's economy to realize all the boons of our already prepared economic resources and flawlessly complete the preparations for occupying the towering heights of the new prospective plan. The task before us urgently requires the fulfillment of the demand for labor as well as for facilities, material and raw material on all posts and units of production and construction.

Also, labor organization and labor management must be planned and organized in detail to be able to thoroughly fulfill all the important tasks which stand out for the development of rural management such as doing root crop farming substantially and elevating the level of intensification of agricultural production.

Indeed, improving and strengthening labor administration work occupies a very important position in easing the urgent labor problem and bringing about a new innovation in all sectors of the people's economy to normalize production and continuously develop the economy.

In particular, by organizing labor well and developing skills, the improvement and strengthening of labor administration work makes it possible to increase labor productivity to continuously accelerate economic construction.

If labor administration work is done well to rationally organize social labor, more labor will participate in production to make it possible to create more wealth and to make it possible to eliminate even slight waste of labor and raise the amount of per capita production.

Furthermore, it can accelerate technical development to increase labor productivity and continue to develop production at a high speed.

All of these things tell us that by mobilizing the country's labor resource to the maximum extent and effectively utilizing the existing labor in all sectors of the people's economy to resolve the labor problem to fit the requirements of revolutionary development and by insuring the high speed of economic construction, the improvement and strengthening of labor administration work makes it possible to vigorously further socialist and communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"...the party's guideline concerning labor administration work is: to put political work firmly ahead of all other work; and at the same time, to properly apply the principles of socialist distribution; to strengthen labor discipline and establish work order to make all people work sincerely with awareness; to arrange labor with the right person in the right place so as to effectively utilize the country's labor resources to the maximum extent; to accelerate the technological revolution so as to elevate labor productivity and eliminate labor differences; and to insure the livelihood of the working people." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," vol 5, p 298)

In order to improve and strengthen labor administrative work, more than anything else it is necessary to unceasingly elevate the political and ideological consciousness of the working masses to enhance to the maximum their laboring zeal and creative initiative.

Making the working people love labor and participate sincerely in labor is the fundamental key which can resolve successfully all the tasks which present themselves in socialist labor administration work.

By indoctrinating the working people better in the warm loyalty to the great leader, we must make them stoutly guard the revolutionary guardposts entrusted to them by the great leader and make them fulfill their duty as true fighters of the great leader in carrying out the tasks presented to them. Furthermore, we must make the working people clearly recognize that labor, which creates wealth and which is the source of all happiness, is truly sacred and glorious so they will devote all their vigor and intelligence for society and group and for themselves and loftily demonstrate their master-like ethic in production and construction.

The most important thing in improving and strengthening labor administration work is to establish strict system and order in labor management and the strengthening of labor discipline.

All functionaries must make the working people keep labor discipline through awareness and make them utilize their labor time effectively to the maximum extent, and must better prepare the necessary working conditions for the producers.

Particularly, the 8 hour work system must be kept strictly.

The workers in every sector and every unit must be made to keep their working hours with awareness and to struggle vigorously to completely utilize the 480 minutes of labor time.

The correct and thorough implementation of the socialist distribution principle is one of the important tasks in labor administration work.

All sectors and all units must be made to distribute dividends to the workers according to the quantity and quality of their work, that is, as much as they work and as much as they earn, by correctly establishing work quotas and doing a good job in work evaluation.

Vigorously carrying out the technological innovation movement is also important for improving and strengthening labor administration work.

All units and all sectors must increase their utilization of machine facilities and widely adopt the achievements of modern scientific technology; they must carry out with the masses their technological innovation movement for developing production and skill so as to make work easy while producing and building more with little work.

Along with this, under conditions where new generations are participating much in socialist construction, it is necessary to raise their level of technical efficiency and to strengthen work to foster skilled workers and the work of learning technical efficiency so that they will all be well versed in modern technology.

Also, economic guidance functionaries must further strengthen labor planning, and in the basic production sectors they must increase the proportion of labor assigned to the direct sector; they must dispatch all workers so the right person is in the right place and further improve the labor safety work and the rear area supply work.

All functionaries must give deep concern to utilizing labor effectively so as to excellently carry out with existing labor the tasks presented to them, and the newly operating factories and shops must strive to find labor reserves in their own sectors and to regulate and supplement labor, and must flawlessly plan and organize labor support work for rural areas.

The functionaries of government organs of each level must clearly know the significance which labor administration work has and further strengthen political work so as to eliminate even minor waste of labor and bring about innovation at every place of work.

Let us all gather stoutly around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to achieve new advances in socialist construction and radiantly complete the glorious revolutionary great work of chuche.



## PYONGYANG BEGINNING TO GET ECONOMIC PROBLEMS UNDER CONTROL

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Jul 77 p 3

[Article by Terry Anderson in Tokyo]

[Text]

COMMUNIST North Korea is just beginning to recover from a three-year depression that wrecked its economic development plan and left the country owing US\$1.5 billion to Japanese and European banks, according to diplomatic and business sources here.

"Drought, debt, no market and bad mismanagement" all hit the communist nation at the same time, one diplomat said, adding that it caught the North Koreans in the middle of a too-ambitious and ill-planned attempt to match the booming economy of South Korea.

In addition, the North's economy was hampered by a huge military budget — more than US\$1 billion by 1976. Or more than 15 per cent of total spending — and by sharp drops in aid from the Soviet Union and China.

According to Japanese and Western diplomatic and private sources, North Korea's problems started when it sent representatives to the North-South unification talks in Seoul in 1973. "They couldn't believe the factories, roads, goods in the stores, the obvious wealth," he said.

Startled by the progress of his bitter enemy, President Kim Il-sung ordered an immediate revision of the

1971-76 economic development plan, the sources here said. The communists went on a spending spree, ordering expensive heavy industrial equipment from Japan and Europe and counting on exports of coal, iron ore and other raw materials to pay for it.

Imports from non-communist countries, primarily Japan and Western Europe, more than doubled in 1973 to US\$335 million, and doubled again in 1974 to US\$786 million. But because of oil price increases, North Korea's main customers for raw materials cut back sharply on purchases and prices dropped. Exports to the West were only US\$142 million in 1974 and US\$276 million in 1975.

North Korea began to fall behind on paying for the industrial equipment it had bought.

With its trade deficit leaping, the North cut imports from the West to US\$560 million in 1975 and to just over US\$300 million last year, the sources said.

"Plant construction was cut off, supplies were cut off, the six-year plan cut off," said Mrs Hiroko Kawai, an expert on North Korea in the Japan External Trade Organisation.

The six-year plan fell short in steel, cement, transportation and

mining," Mrs Kawai said. "I estimate by a large amount."

Fragmentary Western intelligence reports indicate North Korea's problems were increased by a drastic drop in aid from the Soviet Union and China, sources here said.

Soviet economic aid fell from nearly US\$725 million in the five years up to 1974 to only US\$4 million in 1976, the sources said.

They added that Chinese economic aid also dropped sharply, totaling only US\$1.6 million last year. Previous figures were not available.

Travel by westerners to North Korea is sharply restricted and there is little or no access to its economic statistics.

North Korea's Vice President, Park Songchol, traveled to Moscow last March to negotiate a new aid agreement but, according to intelligence reports quoted by the sources, the Soviet Union agreed only to a postponement until 1983 of repayment of unpaid debts, the total of which is not known.

In addition to outside problems — the drop in prices, the drought in 1976-76, aid cutbacks — North Korea got in trouble because of its "self reliance principle."

"There's a critical shortage of competent (economic) staff," a Ja-

panese diplomat and expert on North Korea said. "There has been no replacement of the old leaders, the generals from World War II and the Korean war. There's nobody with modern administrative and technical competency," he said.

Last year was the worst for the North Koreans, the Japanese diplomat and other said, and the communists have begun to get their problems under control.

"They're not too bad off now," one Western source said. "They're not importing, and they're exporting a little, not much but it brings in some money."

North Korea has just completed negotiations with Japanese and European banks on repayment of the US\$1.5 billion the communists owe. Neither the banks nor the North Koreans would release any information on the results of those negotiations. But private sources report the North Koreans won delays of two to five years on repayment of some US\$440 million long overdue, at interest rates of 7.3 to 8 per cent.

Despite the North Korean Government's failings at international economics, it has managed to pull its people up from the devastation and extreme poverty of the Korean war — AP

NATIONAL ENGINEERING CONFERENCE HELD 19-20 AUGUST

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 22 Aug 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--A national meeting of activists in the domain of the engineering industry was held in Pyongyang for 2 days, 19 and 20 August.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song guided the meeting.

The meeting summed up the work done in the domain of the engineering industry during the period of the Six-Year Plan and discussed the measures for bringing the engineering industry to a new higher plane during the period of a new long-term plan.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a scientific analysis of the present conditions of our engineering industry which is entering a new stage of development and, on its basis, gave programmatic teachings which brightly illumined the orientation and ways to be taken by the engineering industry during the period of a new long-term plan.

The great leader pointed to the importance of the tasks of the engineering industry in carrying out the grand tasks of a new Seven-Year Plan beginning from next year, and put forward concrete tasks to be fulfilled by the engineering industry during the period of a new Seven-Year Plan and indicated the ways to bring about a new great turn in the development of the engineering industry.

The meeting adopted a resolution on thoroughly implementing the programmatic instructions given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the domain of the engineering industry and carrying out without fail the honorable tasks of the engineering industry in the fulfillment of the new Seven-Year Plan.

CSO: 4220

## MINING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN URGES PRIORITY IN EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

Pyongyang CH'OLLIMA in Korean Jun 77 pp 26-27

[Interview with the Chairman of the Mining Committee: "Let Us Firmly Give Priority to the Extractive Industry"]

[Text] Reporter: The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, has taught as follows.

"There must be a concentration of effort in the extractive industry. Resolutely giving priority to the extractive industry over the processing industry is a consistent policy of our party, and is a basic condition for normalization of production in factories and enterprises."

In his new year's address, the great leader again touched in earnest on concentrating efforts in the extractive industry as a key task this year, and on giving it priority over the processing industry.

Please share any comments you have in this regard.

Committee chairman: The policy explained by the great leader concerning resolutely giving priority to the extractive industry over the processing industry is a most scientific and revolutionary policy that accurately reflects the importance of the role played by the extractive industry in industrial production as well as the demands of the laws of socialist economic development.

As you know, the extractive industry plays an extremely important role in the nation's industrial production and in overall national economic development.

In general, industrial production is divided, depending on production process, into the extractive industry sector, which produces the original raw materials and fuel, and the processing industry sector, which reprocesses what comes out of the other sector.

Viewed in terms of the flow of industrial production, the extractive industry is the initial industrial sector which supplies raw materials and fuel to various other industrial sectors. Therefore, just as people must eat properly in order to have the strength to be active, by giving precedence to the extractive industry so are all the economic sectors which provide the nation's economic strength supplied with various raw materials and fuel which enable them to function properly.

Reporter: In that sense isn't the extractive industry the initial industry of production, and shouldn't it be termed the first stage in the industrial production cycle?

Committee chairman: That is correct. As a result, resolutely giving priority to the extractive industry, which is the initial industry of production, is a basic condition for an adequate and timely supply of the raw materials and fuel required by all industrial sectors and thus for normalization of production in all sectors of the national economy, from the processing industry on down, at a high level.

Specifically, under a socialist economic system in which the means of production are socialized and there is large-scale joint management resulting in a meshing together, like gears, of all national economic sectors, when the extractive industry, as the initial stage of the production cycle, takes the lead, the processing industry, as the next stage of production, can function properly and production can be continuously increased throughout the national economy.

Reporter: Can we not say that resolutely putting the extractive industry ahead of the processing industry is a law of socialist economic development?

Committee chairman: Right. Resolutely giving priority to the extractive industry over the processing industry is a basic condition for maintaining a proper balance between the processing and extractive industries and the national economic sectors, and for normalizing production at a high level.

In contrast to the capitalist economy, which develops in a state of spontaneous generation and disequilibrium, the socialist economy presupposes planned and balanced development. A correct balance between sectors of the national economy from the beginning is an important means of guaranteeing a high rate of speed in the development of a socialist economy.

Accordingly, only by adhering thoroughly to the requirements of the economic law concerning giving firm priority to the extractive industry can we guarantee the correct balance between the production capacity of the processing industry and the supply of raw materials, and be able to regularize production not just in the processing industry, but in all sectors of the people's economy, and to continuously expand industrial production.

Resolutely giving priority to the extractive industry is, moreover, an essential requirement for developing the nation's economy on a self-reliant footing.

Strengthening of the economic independence of the nation and the self-reliance of industry is a consistent principle of economic construction of our party.

Independence of the economy can be absolutely guaranteed only when national economic requirements for raw materials and fuel are geared to the natural resources of the nation itself. If it is intended that a nation's economy is to be developed free from danger, it must itself guarantee production of at least 60-70 percent or more of the raw materials required for industrial production. Therefore, when all domestic requirements for raw materials and fuel can be completely satisfied as a result of development of the extractive industry, then the nation's economy can continue to develop in safety at a high rate of speed, immune from international raw material and fuel crises.

All of this bespeaks the fact that resolutely giving precedence to the extractive industry over the processing industry is a basic principle of socialist economic construction.

Reporter: While priority was given to our extractive industry over the processing industry during the last period under the wise guidance of the great leader, timely supply of sufficient raw materials and fuel was made to the various industrial sectors, wasn't it?

So, to what can be attributed the fact that resolutely giving priority to the extractive industry over the processing industry in recent years has materialized as such an urgent problem?

Committee chairman: This stems from the fact that the production capacity and potential of the processing industry has grown extraordinarily in recent years and socialist economic construction has been progressing at an unprecedented rate.

With the glorious fulfillment of the grand program of the Six Year Plan under the wise guidance of the great leader, the productive capacity and potential of the processing industry experienced extraordinary growth, and there was an enormous strengthening of the technical base as well. During the course of the struggle to fulfill the Six Year Plan tasks completely, many modern metallurgy and chemical plants, building materials and machine building plants, and large-scale power bases, including thermal power plants, were constructed, and previously existing factories and enterprises were improved and expanded.

Such circumstances of economic growth in which production capacity in recent years grew in leaps and bounds urgently demand, as never before, even greater emphasis on, and development of, the extractive industry, which is the industrial sector at the front supplying provisions to industry.

Whether or not the numerous plants and enterprises which were constructed during the last period when our people tightened belts and pinched pennies

are more productive now depends greatly on whether or not raw materials and fuel are supplied on a timely basis and in sufficient quantity from the extractive industry sector.

Only by resolutely giving priority to the extractive industry and thus supplying on a timely basis and in sufficient quantity the raw materials and fuel required by all industrial sectors, including coal and ferrous and non-ferrous minerals, will the power industry and the processing industries, including metal, chemical, building materials, and machine industries, be able to produce at maximum capacity; only then will we be able to rapidly develop the over-all economic sector, and harden the material foundation necessary for moving up to fulfillment of long range plans at a new higher stage.

Indeed, the policy outlined by the great leader of firmly giving the extractive industry priority over the processing industry is the basis for the success and achievements attained in fulfillment of the Six Year Plan, and thus is a most positive and dynamic policy for hardening even more strongly our economic foundation and for making it possible to successfully occupy a new higher height of socialist economic construction.

Reporter: If that is the case, please comment on what must be done in order for there to be a concentration of effort in the extractive industry and for it to be given resolute priority over the processing industry.

Committee chairman: As taught by the great leader, if we are to resolutely give priority to the extractive industry over the processing industry we must, before anything else, quickly increase coal production.

An epoch-making conversion in coal production must be achieved by energetically carrying out a technical innovation movement and emphasizing, in all coal mines, stripping and basic excavating. In doing so, more coal must be supplied to all of the thermal power plants throughout the nation, beginning with the Pukch'ang and Pyongyang thermal power plants, and to factories and enterprises in each sector of the national economy.

In the mining industry sector, mines must be greatly improved and expanded so as to provide a solid raw material base for the metallurgical industries. We must, on the one hand, hasten the expansion work on large-scale mines with good potential, including the Musan, Tokhyon, Ulliyul and Komdok mines, and develop new mines extensively, and on the other hand we must continuously expand the production of various kinds of minerals by vigorously carrying out a struggle to increase to the maximum the present production of capacity of the mines. We must stay at least two months ahead of the raw materials requirements of iron works and smelteries.

In particular, along with putting a great deal of effort into production of ferrous minerals through great expansion of existing ferrous mineral mines, there must be development of even more new ferrous mineral mines. We must readjust and strengthen existing smelteries and thereby achieve an enormous

increase in production capacity, and we must vigorously hasten the Tanch'on smelter construction project and the project to modernize magnesite clinker production.

If all the tasks allotted to the extractive industry sector are to be successfully fulfilled, this sector's functionaries and workers must be deeply conscious of the importance of the revolutionary tasks entrusted to them, and they should proudly display absolute and unconditional devotion in their fulfillment of the great leader's teachings.

All functionaries of the extractive industry sector should, in accordance with the requirements of the Tchaen work system, combine political work and economic work and expand the struggle to increase production using existing equipment, existing material, and existing labor through proper management of the national economy.

In all collieries and mines the unlimited energy and creative wisdom of the masses should be stimulated through fanning the flames of the campaign for capturing the red flag of the three revolutions and all of them should strive, with the consciousness that they are the masters of the revolution, to fulfill without fail production plans for coal and minerals irregardless of difficult circumstances.

Reporter: Thank you for your fine comments. We firmly believe that functionaries and workers of the extractive industry sector, holding high the fundamental teaching of the great leader, will gloriously fulfill the party's policy of firmly giving priority to the extractive industry over the processing industry by launching a continuous upsurge in production of coal and minerals.

CSO: 4208

PUBLICATION OF AUGUST ISSUE OF 'KULLOJA' ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 Aug 77 p 4

[Announcement: "KULLOJA Number Eight Published"]

[Text] Issue number eight of KULLOJA, the political theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, has been published. Contents of the journal are as follows.

--Interview With the French Newspaper LE MONDE (Kim Il-song)

--Answers to Questions Asked by Reporters of the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation (Kim Il-song)

--The Glorious Tradition of the Korean Youth Movement Created by the Great Leader

--Socialist Patriotism is the Sincere Patriotism of the Working Class and the Laboring Peoples

--A Monumental Masterpiece that Unfolds Great History and Immortal Achievements (On the film "World On Fire") (Yi Chong-sun)

--Responsibility and Initiative of Functionaries in Fulfillment of Party Policy (Han Sang-kyu)

--Development of Scientific Technology and A New High Stage of Our Revolution (Chu Hwa-chong)

--Let Us Mobilize the Potential and Possibilities of Localities and Greatly Increase Consumer Goods Production (Commemorating the 15th anniversary of the great leader's guidance at the Ch'angsong Conference) (Kim Nam-yun)

--National Cultural Relics Are A Precious Treasure of the Nation (Yun In-ok)

--The Fabricated "Two Koreas" Policy of the Splittists Absolutely Cannot Be Tolerated (Son Chin-P'al)

CSO: 4208



BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON DPRK PERSONALITIES AND KOREANS IN JAPAN

[Unless otherwise indicated, biographic information has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang.]

Chang In-sok

A functionary of the sector concerned; greeted a delegation of the NCNA which visited Kaesong District on 19 May (NODONG SINMUN 21 May 77 p 4)

Chang Yun-p'il

Chairman of the central committee of the Korean Agricultural Workers Union (NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 77 p 1)

Ch'oe Man-kuk

A functionary of the sector concerned who was among those attending a Yanggang Province Report Meeting in Hyesan on 22 May to mark the 38th anniversary of the Musan victory (NODONG SINMUN 23 May 77 p 2)

Ch'oe Mun-son

A functionary of the sector concerned; he was one of a group of officials who greeted a delegation of the New China News Agency at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex on 20 May (NODONG SINMUN 21 May 77 p 4)

Ch'oe Sŏng-su

A functionary of the sector concerned; he delivered a speech at a Pyongyang City Youth and Students' gathering to mark the 24th anniversary of the Cuban people's uprising (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 30 Jul 77 p 4)

Ch'oe Yong-kŭn

A functionary of the sector concerned; was among those who welcomed back to Pyongyang a delegation of the Korean Overseas Cultural Liaison Association headed by Hyon Chun-kŭk, which returned from Japan (NODONG SINMUN 22 May 77 p 4)

Chŏng Myŏng-hŭi

A functionary of the sector concerned; she was among those attending a meeting at the Kangan Elementary School in Pyongyang on 20 May to deliver gifts from Kim Il-song to the school (NODONG SINMUN 22 May 77 p 1)

Han In-hwan

One of the functionaries of the sector concerned who attended a 25 June mass rally to mark the Day of Resistance to U.S. Imperialism held in Sinuiju (NODONG SINMUN 27 Jun 77 p 4)

Han Sang-kyu

A functionary of the sector concerned; he was one of a group of officials who greeted a delegation of the New China News Agency at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex on 20 May (NODONG SINMUN 21 May 77 p 4)

Hwang Pyŏng-ch'ŏl

A functionary of the sector concerned; he was one of a group of officials who greeted a delegation of the New China News Agency at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex on 20 May (NODONG SINMUN 21 May 77 p 4)

Hyon Sŏk

A functionary of the sector concerned; he participated in a Pyongyang City Youth and Students' gathering to mark the 24th anniversary of Cuban people's uprising (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 30 Jul 77 p 4)

Kang Chom-suk

Vice chairman of the central committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union (NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 77 p 1)

Kim Chae-pong

Headed a KWP delegation which visited Guinea to participate in the activities marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Guinean Democratic Party. On the 16th he and other delegation members met with Guinean President Sekou Toure (NODONG SINMUN 21 May 77 p 1)

Kim Ch'ang-yong[ryong]

One of the functionaries of the sector concerned who was present at the airport to see off a government delegation headed by Yi Yong-ch'ang on its way to Sudan to participate in the celebration of the 8th anniversary of the victory of the Sudanese May Revolution (NODONG SINMUN 20 May 77 p 4)

Kim Il-tae

A functionary of the sector concerned; he was among those attending a banquet to welcome Emil Wojtaszek, the Polish foreign minister. He was listed following Ho Tam and before Kim Kyong-yon (NODONG SINMUN 27 Jun 77 p 2)

Kim Man-chae

Deputy director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the KWP committee of Tongdaewon-kuyok [district], Pyongyang; author of an article in 26 July 1977 NODONG SINMUN dealing with arousing the masses by raising the level of guidance personnel (NODONG SINMUN 26 Jul 77 p 2)

Kim Myŏng-ha

A factory is named the Factory Where Comrade Kim Myong-ha Works. A Chinese PLA friendship delegation visited the Worker-Peasant Red Guard unit at the factory (NODONG SINMUN 31 May 77 p 3)

Kim Pong-chu

Chairman of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions (NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 77 p 1)

Kim Pong-nyul

A colonel general of the KPA; he was on hand on 20 May to greet a delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army at Pyongyang airport (NODONG SINMUN 21 May 77 p 2)

Kim Sŏk-hyŏng

Academician, doctor of philosophy and professor, he issued a statement on 2 July 1977 in Pyongyang calling for all intelligentsia and people of South Korea to rise up for the release of all patriotic peoples who have been arrested and put in jail (MINJU CHOSON 5 Jul 77 p 4)

Kim Sŏng-nyul

A functionary of the sector concerned; was among those attending a meeting at the Kangan Elementary School in Pyongyang on 20 May to deliver gifts from Kim Il-song to the school (NODONG SINMUN 22 May 77 p 1)

Kim T'ae-sik

A functionary of the sector concerned; he was one of a group of officials who greeted a delegation of the NCNA at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex on 20 May (NODONG SINMUN 21 May 77 p 4)

Kim T'aek-nyong

Chairman of the Korean Educational and Cultural Functionaries Trade Union; he headed a delegation of that organization which visited Japan in June 1977 (Tokyo CHOSON SINBO in Korean 4 Jun 77 p 1)

Kim Won-kyun

Headed a delegation of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Society which visited Mongolia and returned on 29 July (NODONG SINMUN 31 Jul 77 p 6)

Kim Yŏng-ch'ae

A functionary of the sector concerned; he delivered the report at a report meeting to mark the 5th anniversary of Communications Day and the 30th anniversary of Kim Il-song's instructions concerning the strengthening of communications work (NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun 77 p 3)

Kim Yŏng-sun

A functionary of the sector concerned; he participated in the ceremonies for the signing of a cultural exchange plan between the DPRK and the Iraqi Republic (NODONG SINMUN 27 Jun 77 p 4)

Kim Yong-un

Named "Meritorious Doctor" for his contributions in improving the health of workers and protecting the lives of people through a thorough preventive health policy and for his prominent achievements in the treatment of patients. The decree of the Central People's Committee, signed by President Kim Il-song, was dated 29 June 1977 (MINJU CHOSON 2 Jul 77 p 1)

Kong U-sam

Deputy Director of the International Department of the Korean Educational and Cultural Functionaries Trade Union; he was a member of a delegation of that organization which visited Japan in June 1977 (Tokyo CHOSON SINBO in Korean 4 Jun 77 p 1)

Kye Chang-hwan

One of the functionaries of the sector concerned who was present at the airport to see off a government delegation headed by Yi Yong-ch'ang on its way to Sudan to participate in the celebration of the 8th anniversary of the victory of the Sudanese May Revolution (NODONG SINMUN 20 May 77 p 4)

Na Tong-kwon

One of the local party and government officials who participated in a meeting to mark the 33d anniversary of Polish "rebirth" held in Sunch'on county on 18 July; he delivered a speech at the meeting (NODONG SINMUN 19 Jul 77 p 6)

Om Chae-ŏn

A functionary of the sector concerned who accompanied a delegation of the French Communist Party organ HUMANITE on a tour of various Pyongyang area facilities (NODONG SINMUN 30 May 77 p 6)

Pak Ch'i-chak

A functionary of the sector concerned who attended a banquet held in Nampo City on 17 May by the S. P'yongan Provincial Administrative Committee to welcome a visit of the NCNA delegation (NODONG SINMUN 18 May 77 p 4)

Pak Myong-ch'ol

Chairman of the DPRK Physical Education and Sports Committee, he attended a meeting which began on 16 May of Socialist Countries' Defense and Sports Organizations at Balatonkenese, Hungary (Budapest REPULES/URREPULES in Hungarian No 6, Jun 77)

Pak Si-hyŏng

Academician, doctor of philosophy and professor, he issued a statement dated 5 July 1977 denouncing Pak Chong-hui as "the most vile traitor of the nation" (MINJU CHOSON 7 Jul 77 p 4)

Pyŏn Ch'ang-pok

A functionary of the sector concerned; greeted a delegation of the NCNA which visited Kaesong District on 19 May (NODONG SINMUN 21 May 77 p 4)

Song Sun-ki

Chief engineer at the Hwangju Clothing Factory. He is a repatriate [from Japan] (Tokyo CHOSON SINBO in Korean 13 Jun 77 p 2)

Yi Hyŏng-chŏm

A functionary of the sector concerned; she was among those attending a meeting at the Kangan Elementary School in Pyongyang on 20 May to deliver gifts from Kim Il-song to the school (NODONG SINMUN 22 May 77 p 1)

Yi Pang-kŭn

A functionary of the sector concerned; he was one of a group of officials who greeted a delegation of the NCNA at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex on 20 May (NODONG SINMUN 21 May 77 p 4)

Yi Sŭng-ki

Director of the Hamhung chapter of the Academy of Sciences; he authored an essay in the April 1977 issue of CH'OLLIMA Magazine in honor of Kim Il-song. In the article he gives his age as 73 (CH'OLLIMA Apr 77 pp 46-47)

Yi Yong-am

Chief of the Geostatic Research Section of the Engineering Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences and a holder of the haksa [M.A.] degree. His research has implications for the development of the extraction industry. He graduated from the Mining Industry Department of the Kim Chaek Industrial College in 1961 as the top student. His major was in coal mining. Originally from South Korea, he left his parents and went to Japan to live. He was repatriated to the DPRK in December 1959 in the first group of repatriates to leave Japan. His wife, Yang Yong-im, studied at Pyongyang Medical College, and works as a pharmacist. He is a member of the KWP (Tokyo CHOSON SINBO in Korean 13 Jun 77 p 2)

Yi Yŏng-su

A guidance worker in the International Department of the Korean Educational and Cultural Functionaries Trade Union; he was a member of a delegation of that organization which visited Japan in June 1977 (Tokyo CHOSON SINBO in Korean 4 Jun 77 p 1)

Yu Hae-yŏng

A functionary of the sector concerned; participated in the ceremonies for the signing of a cultural exchange plan between the DPRK and the Iraqi Republic and signed the agreement on behalf of the government of the DPRK (NODONG SINMUN 27 Jun 77 p 4)

Yu Pyŏng-nyŏn

A functionary of the sector concerned who attended a banquet held in Nampo City on 17 May by the S. P'yongan Provincial Administrative Committee to welcome the visit of the NCNA delegation (NODONG SINMUN 18 May 77 p 4)

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#### BRIEFS

CHINESE SOCCER TEAM--Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--A Chinese soccer team headed by Nien Wei-szu arrived in Pyongyang by train on 19 August. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 20 Aug 77 SK]

DPRK MOSCOW EXHIBITION--A library and photograph exhibition delegation of our country headed by O Ki-sang which will attend the first Moscow International Library Exhibition left Pyongyang by international train on 20 August. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 21 Aug 77 SK]

DPRK-PRC FOOTBALL MATCH--Pyongyang, 22 Aug--A friendship match between the February 8 football team of our country and the Chinese football team was held on 21 August at the East Pyongyang Stadium. Seeing the friendship football match together with working people in the city were Kim Tuk-chun and other personages concerned as well as Lu Chih-hsien, ambassador, and staffers of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang and foreign guests staying in the city. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 22 Aug 77 OW]

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOY--Pyongyang, 16 Aug--Luis Cabral, president of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau, on 4 August met Yim Hak-chol, DPRK Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 16 Aug 77 OW]

ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang, 19 Aug--A meeting was held on 16 August at the Korea-Romania Friendship Sambong Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke. It was attended by coop farmers and personages concerned and Ambassador Dumitru Popa and staffers of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were made at the meeting. At the end of the meeting, the attendants saw a Romanian feature film. A meeting was held at the Sariwon Textile Mill on 18 August to mark the 33d anniversary of Romanian liberation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 19 Aug 77 OW]

ROMANIAN FILM WEEK--Pyongyang, 21 Aug--A Romanian film week opened on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the yoke of fascism. During this week Romanian feature films will be screened in Pyongyang and Nampo. An opening ceremony of the Romanian film week was held yesterday at the Taedongmun Cinema House. Present there were personages concerned Ho Paek-san, Kim Yong-sun and Cha Kye-yong as well as working people in the city. Dumitru Popa, ambassador, and staffers of the embassy of the Romanian Socialist Republic and cultural attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were invited. The opening ceremony was addressed by Yi Sang-tae. At the end of the opening ceremony a Romanian feature film was screened. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 21 Aug 77 OW]

USSR INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION--Pyongyang, 20 Aug--An exhibition of national industrial art objects of Soviet Russia opened on 19 August at the Korean Art Gallery under the co-sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society. On display in the exhibition are various kinds of industrial art objects which reflect the sentiments of the Soviet people in their life and have distinct national flavor. The opening ceremony was attended by personage concerned Chu Chang-chun and working people in the city. G. A. Kriulin, ambassador, and staffers of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were invited there. The opening ceremony was addressed by Chu Chang-chun and G. A. Kriulin. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 20 Aug 77 OW]

DELEGATION ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES--Pyongyang, 21 Aug--A book and photo exhibition delegation of our country headed by O Ki-chang left Pyongyang yesterday by train to participate in the first Moscow International Book Exhibition. Arriving in Pyongyang by plane on the same day were a delegation of the general federation of Iraq youth headed by its Vice President Riyadh al-Najim; Ina Sansone, General Secretary of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association, and his family. The August 1 Women's Basketball Team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Li Jui-hsi, deputy political commissar of the August 1 Sports Team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and an Algerian table tennis team led by Bessol Ahmed, chairman of the Algerian Table Tennis Association. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 21 Aug 77 OW]

IRAQI YOUTH LEADER--Pyongyang, 24 Aug--The immortal revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song teaches many things to the peoples of the fighting countries, said Riyadh al-Najim, vice president of the General Federation of Iraq Youth who visited our country at the head of the delegation of the General Federation of Iraq Youth, after inspecting historic Mangyongdae on 1 August. Saying that Comrade Kim Il-song was born into a poor peasant family and grew up to be a great hero, he remarked: The family of the leader is a revolutionary family which had fought generation after generation for the fatherland and the people. The native home in Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was born and the historic materials here carry weighty significance in giving revolutionary



education to the rising generation, the heir to the revolution. The delegation also visited the memorial of the victory in the fatherland liberation war and the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. The delegation left here by plane on 23 August, concluding its visit to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 24 Aug 77 SK]

KOREAN TRADERS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 24 Aug--A delegation of functionaries of trading corporations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Yun Chae-su, vice director of the Korean Export and Import Corporation under Chongnyon, arrived here by plane on 23 August to visit the socialist homeland. Personage concerned Pang Tae-yul, and Pak Hui- [element indistinct], vice chairman of the Mie Prefectural Traders and Industrialists Association of Chongnyon, staying in the homeland met the delegation at the airport. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 24 Aug 77 SK]

ITALIAN PROFESSOR--Pyongyang, 24 Aug--Professor and Dr Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian International Relations Institute, and his mother arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 23 August. Personage concerned Hyon Chun-kuk met the guests at the airport. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 24 Aug 77 SK]

PRC BASKETBALL TEAM--The 1 August women's basketball team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army arrived in Pyongyang on 20 August by plane. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 20 Aug 77 SK]

ALGERIAN TABLE TENNIS TEAM--The Algerian table tennis team arrived in Pyongyang on 20 August. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 20 Aug 77 SK]

ON TITO'S MOSCOW VISIT--According to a news report, talks were held some time ago at the Kremlin in Moscow between Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, general secretary of the USSR Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Following the talks, a Yugoslavia-USSR communique was issued. President Josip Broz Tito met with diplomatic envoys of various nations in Moscow and saw art troupes' performances. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 21 Aug 77 SK]

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